

## PART-I RATIONALE OF COGNATE RELATIONS

The determination of cognate words of the mutually related languages is subject to certain phonetic, morphological and semantic rules and considerations. It is imperative in this respect to distinguish between the pseudo similarities and the genuine relations.

From our point of view, the basic requirement of a kindred relationship is the kinship between the concerned radicals, leaving aside any sort of disparities in the matter of their formative element, that is, prefixes or suffixes. In keeping with this desideratum qualifying the cognate relations we are justified in positing a cognate relation, say, between the Croatian **bogatstvo** (wealth, riches) on the one hand, and the Sanskrit **bhāgya** (good fortune, well-being) on the other hand. The proposed relation rests on the ground that the Croatian radical **bog** (with *t-stvo*, as suffixes) comes from the same Indo-European source as the Sanskrit radical **bhag**, based on **bhaj** (with *y* as a suffix). As to the notion of wealth or riches, it reasonably conforms to that of good fortune or well-being.

We may also state here that the Croatian **bogati** (a rich person) and the Sanskrit **bhakta** (a worshiper or devotee; whence the Punjabi **bhagat**, in the same sense) are also the product of the above radicals, and thus entitled to be mutually related words. But in the present case, the notion of a rich person seems to be far removed from that of the one who worships God. This disparity can be justified by resorting to the Sanskrit radical **bhaj** (as quoted above) which is indicative of two aspects, namely causative and non-causative. According to the causative aspect  $\sqrt{\text{bhaj}}$  (in the form **bhajati**) gives the sense of, to cause to enjoy, that is, to give, grant, dispense, bestow, whence also to serve or worship, as against the non-causative position (in the form of **bhajate**) which signifies to enjoy, that

is, to get, partake of. Thus a devotee standing on the causative side is actually one who gives himself (to God) or one who propitiates or serves (Him), whereas a rich person, ensconced on the receiving end is actually a recipient or a consumer.

To stretch the matter further the Croatian **Bog** (God) is related with the Sanskrit **Bhaga** (a Vedic deity, literally meaning one who bestows or dispenses. And lastly, we may bring in here the Croatian **bogovan** (divine, holy) which fits in well with the Sanskrit **bhagavan** (holy, divine), whence is derived the Punjabi **Bhagavān** (God, Lord).

The different points bearing on the study of cognate words of the concerned languages are : 1. Phonetic equations; 2. Phonetic patterns; 3. Phonetic changes; 4. Formative elements; 5. and Infinitive formations. This is elaborated below.

### 1. PHONETIC EQUATIONS

Although there is a good deal of phonetic agreement between the cognate words of Croatian and Sanskrit, yet in certain cases the Indo-European sounds represented by one language differ from the other one. The main phonetic correspondences existing between the relevant languages are given below :

- 1.1 Sanskrit **h** is represented by Croatian **z ž**:-  
 \* Skt. **hima** (snow) : Cro. **zima** (winter)  
 \* Skt. **harita** (yellow; gold) : Cro. **zlato** (gold)
- 1.2 Sanskrit **j** is represented by Croatian **z** or **ž**:-  
 \* Skt. **√jīv** (to live); Cro. **√živ** (to live)
- 1.3 Sanskrit **ksh** answers to Croatian **k**:-  
 \* Skt. **akshi** (eye) : Cro. **oko** (eye)  
 N.B. Alternatively Sanskrit **ksh** is equated with Croatian **s**:-  
 \* Skt. **dakshina** (right-hand side) : Cro. **desni** (right hand side)
- 1.4 Sanskrit **ṛ** or **r** corresponds to Croatian **r**:-  
 \* Skt. **√mr̥** (to die) : Cro. **√mr̥j** (to die)  
 N.B. In certain cases the Sanskrit **ṛ** or **r** is represented by Croatian **l**:-  
 \* Skt. **mṛdu** (tender, delicate) : Cro. **mlad** (new, fresh)



- \* Skt. √*gr̥dh* (to be greedy) : Cro. √*glad* (to be hungry)
- 1.5 Sanskrit *sh* is equivalent to Croatian *š*:-  
 \* Skt. *snushā*, (daughter-in-law) : Cro. *snaša* (daughter-in-law)  
 N.B. In certain cases Skt. *sh* is equated with Croatian *ž*:-  
 \* Skt. √*dhṛsh* (to be impudent) : Cro. √*drž* (to be impudent)
- 1.6 Sanskrit *ś* usually agrees with Croatian *š*. But in certain cases the same agrees with Croatian *s*:-  
 \* Skt. *śapha* (hoof, claw) : Cro. *šapa* (hoof)  
 \* Skt. *śata* (hundred) : Cro. *sto* (hundred)  
 N.B. Alternatively Sanskrit *ś* is represented by Croatian *z*:-  
 \* Skt. √*kāś* (to shine, be visible) : Cro. √*kaz* (to show, tell)
- 1.7 Sanskrit *v* usually answers to Croatian *v*. However, in some cases it is equated with the Croatian *u* (in the initial position) or vice versa:-  
 \* Skt. *vidhavā* (widow) : Cro. *udova* (widow)  
 \* Skt. *uda-* (water) : Cro. *voda* (water)
- 1.8 Sanskrit *y* answers to Croatian *j* (a vowel):-  
 \* Skt. *yāra* (a lover) : Cro. *jaran* (a friend)  
 \* Skt. *priyati* (pleases) : Cro. *prijati* (pleases)
- 1.9 Sanskrit aspirated consonants (*bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *th*) occur in Croatian as non-aspirated sounds (*b*, *d*, *g*, *t*) respectively

## 2. PHONETIC PATTERNS

The Croatian language (alongwith Czech) abounds in consonant clusters as compared to Sanskrit (and Russian). Accordingly, in many cases, the cognate words of the concerned languages are marked by differences in their phonetic pattern, that is, the arrangement of their consonants (C) and vowels (V). This may be illustrated as below:-

- \* Cro. *sraka*, magpie [sr]; Skt. *sārikā*, a songbird [sār] : Russ. *soroka*, magpie [sor]; that is, Cro. cc : Skt. cvc : Russ. cvc
- \* Cro. *zrno*, grain [zrn] : Skt. *jīrṇa*, old [jīrṇ] : Russ *zerno*, grain, [zern], that is Cro. ccc : Skt. cvcc : Russ cvcc  
 N.B The Croatian clusters, especially having *r* in the

second position (which is equivalent to Sanskrit ṛ) become disjuncted by means of an intervening vowel:-

- \* Cro. **brati**, to bring together [br], that is  $\text{cc}$  : akin to **birati**, to gather [bir], that is  $\text{cvc}$ ; cf. Skt.  $\sqrt{\text{bhr}}$ , to carry; akin to  $\sqrt{\text{bhar}}$
- \* Cro. **drijeti**, to break, tear [dr], that is  $\text{cc}$ ; same as **derati** [der], that is  $\text{cvc}$ ; cf. Skt.  $\sqrt{\text{dr̥i}}$ , to split; same as  $\sqrt{\text{dar}}$

### 3. PHONETIC CHANGES

3.1 Croatian is marked by the elimination of **l** occurring originally as a member of the consonant cluster. The Czech and Russian are, however, immune to this sort of change. As to Sanskrit a similar loss of **ṛ** or **r** is found in the evolution of the concerned language. This may be noted below:-

- \* Cro. **vuk**, wolf (cf. Cz. **vlk**, wolf): Pali **vak**, wolf [formed from Sanskrit **vṛka**, by loss of **ṛ**]
- \* Cro. **pun**, full (cf. Cz. **plny**, full) : Pali **puṇṇ**, full [formed from Sanskrit **pūrṇa**, by loss of **r**]; further cf. Pb.  $\sqrt{\text{puṇ}}$ , to be fulfilled

3.2. There are instances of the Croatian **š** or **s** turning into **h**. A similar tendency prevails in the subsequent development of the Sanskrit language:-

- \* Cro. **snaha**, daughter-in-law; same as **snaša** : Prk. **sṇohā**, daughter-in-law [from Sanskrit **snushā**]
- \* Cro. **strah**, terror; akin to  $\sqrt{\text{straś}}$ , to terrify : Pb. **trāh**, terror, fright; Skt. **trāsa**

3.3 Croatian **č** or **ć** is changeable to **k**. Somewhat similarly we find the change of Sanskrit **c** to **k**:-

- \* Cro. **močiti**, to make wet, whence **mokar**, wet, moist : Skt.  $\sqrt{\text{muc}}$ , to shed, release, whence **moka**, stripped-off skin

3.4 In some cases non-initial Croatian **g** changes to **k** or **ć** :

- \* Cro. **lagan**, not heavy, light ; akin to **lak**, light; Skt. **laghu**, light
- \* Cro. **moguć** (mog-), powerful; rich; akin to **moćan** (moć), strong, stout : Skt. **magha**, might, wealth

3.5 In certain cases Croatian **t** as a final consonant of the radical changes into **š** or **ć**:-

- \* Cro. *vratiti*, to turn; akin to *vršiti*, to perform
- \* Cro. *žut*, yellow; akin to *žuč*, bile, gall; *žučak*, a gold coin
- 3.6 Croatian *g* is changeable to *ž*:-
- \* Cro. *Bog*, God, whence *božanstvo* (*bož-*), deity, divinity
- 3.7 The final *d* of the Croatian radical directly followed by *t* (i.e. *dt*) appears as *st*. In a similar situation the Sanskrit *dt* results into *tt*:-
- \* Cro. *padati*, to fall, whence *past*, as in *napast*, accident, misfortune, also cf. *pasti*, same as *padati* : Skt.  $\sqrt{\text{pad}}$ , to fall, whence *patta*, fallen [pp. form]
- N.B. Persian agrees with Croatian (and Russian) in the above matter:-
- \* Per. *past*, 'fallen', low : Cro. *past*, as above
- \* Per. *roīdan*, to grow [Zend *rud*], whence *rust*, growth : Cro.  $\sqrt{\text{rod}}$ , to give birth, whence *rast*, growth. Also cf. Russ.  $\sqrt{\text{rod}}$ , to give birth, whence *rost*, growth
- \* Cro. *vladati*, to rule, whence *vlast*, authority
- 3.8 Some cases of phonetic changes peculiar to the Sanskrit language may be noted below:-
- \* Skt.  $\sqrt{\text{ad}}$ , to eat : *anna*, food [pp. form]
- \* Skt. *man*, to think ; *matta*, thought, opinion [pp. form]
- \* Skt. *bhaj*, to enjoy, serve : *bhakta*, served; food, etc. [pp. form]

#### 4. FORMATIVE ELEMENTS

- 4.1 Prefixes
- 4.1.1 Croatian *be* (*bes*, *bez*), a prefix of negation or privation; rel. to Persian *be* and poss. to Sanskrit *vi*:-
- \* Cro. *besan*, without sleep [pref. *be* + *san*, sleep]; cf. Skt. *visvapan*, without sleep [pref. *vi* + *svapana*, sleep]
- \* Cro. *bežen*, without wife, unmarried [pref. *be* + *žena*, woman, wife]; Per. *bezan*, without wife [pref. *be* + *zan*, woman, wife]; cf. Skt. *vijāni*, having no wife [pref. *vi* + *jāni*, woman]
- 4.1.2 Croatian *do*, before, to, upto, till:-
- \* Cro. *dopunjen*, filled up [pref. *do* + *punjen*, filled]
- 4.1.3 Croatian *iz*, from, out, out of:-
- \* Cro. *izrasti*, to grow up, over grow



- 4.1.4 Croatian **na**, on, upon, over, intol cf. Skt. **ni**, down, back, with, into:-  
 \* Cro. **napadati**, to fall upon, attack [pref. **na** + **padati**, to fall]; cf. Skt. **nipādayati**, throws down, fells [pref. **ni** + **pādayati**, causes of fall, throws]
- 4.1.5 Croatian **nad**, over, above, upon, beyond (poss. extended form of **na**, as above):-  
 \* Cro. **nadrasti**, to overgrow [pref. **nad** + **rasti**, to grow]
- 4.1.6 Croatian **ne**, indicative of negation or privation; rel. to Sanskrit **ni** (**nir**, **niś**, etc.):  
 \* Cro. **nebojazan**, fearless [pref. **ne** + **bojazan**, fear] : Skt. **nirbhaya**, fearless [pref. **nir** + **bhaya**, fear]
- 4.1.7 Croatian **ob** (**od**, **ot**, **o**) about, away, off, aside; rel. to Sanskrit **apa**, away, off, aside, down; also expresses deterioration or inferiority:-  
 \* Cro. **odvratiti**, to turn away or aside, avert [pref. **od** + **vratiti**, to turn]; rel. to Skt. **apavartate**, turns back [pref. **apa** + **vartate**, turns round]
- 4.1.8 Croatian **pra**, before, first, very; rel. to Sanskrit **pra**, before, first, very (same, also quoted under the Croatian **pro**):  
 \* Cro. **pramajka**, great-grandmother [pref. **pra** + **majka**, mother]; rel. to Skt. **pramāṭṛ**, grandmother [pref. **pra** + **māṭṛ**, mother]  
 \* Cro. **prastar**, very old [pref. **pra** + **star**, old]; cf. Skt. **prasthila**, very loose [pref. **pra** + **sthila**, loose]
- 4.1.9 Croatian **pre** (**pred**), before, over, again, very, excessively; rel. to Skt. **pari**, around, about, fully, quite:-  
 \* Cro. **prepun**, quite full [pref. **pre** + **pun**, full]; Skt. **paripūrṇa**, quite full [pref. **pari** + **pūrṇa**, full]; whence Pali, Park. **paripuṇṇa**, completely filled
- 4.1.10 Croatian **pri** (**prije**), by, at, near:-  
 \* Cro. **pridati**, to put to, subjoin [pref. **pri** + **dati**, to give]
- 4.1.11 Croatian **pro**, through, about, for; rel. to Sanskrit **pra**, before, in front, away, onward, very (same as quoted under Croatian **pra**):  
 \* Cro. **proderati**, to break through, penetrate [pref. **pro** +

- derati*, to tear, split]; Skt. *praderati*, tears asunder [pref. *pra* + *derati*, tears]
- \* Cro. *provoditi*, to carry through [pref. *pro* + *voditi*, to carry, convey]; Skt. *pravahati*, carries away or onwards [pref. *pra* + *vahati*, carries]
- 4.1.12 Croatian *proto*, (*protu*), opposite, against, counter; rel. to Sanskrit *prati*, opposite, against:-
- \* Cro. *protustaviti*, to stand against [pref. *protu* + *staviti*, to stand] : Skt. *pratiṣṭhāti* (for *pratiṣṭhāti*), stands against, withstands, resists [pref. *prati* + √*sthā*, to stand]
- 4.1.13 Croatian *prvo*, first, before; rel. to Sanskrit *pūrva*, in front, before, first:-
- \* Cro. *prvoroden*, first-born [pref. *prvo* + *roden*, born]; cf. Skt. *pūrvaja*, born before, first-born [pref. *pūrva* + *ja*, born]
- 4.1.14 Croatian *ras* (*ra*, *r*), over, across, apart:-
- \* Cro. *raspadati*, to fall apart, decay [pref. *ras* + *padati*, to fall]
- 4.1.15 Croatian *sa* (*su*, *s*), with, from, through; rel. to Sanskrit *sa* (*sam*, *saṃ*), with, together:-
- \* Cro. *sabirati*, to gather together [pref. *sa* + *birati*, to gather] : Skt. *sambharati*, brings together [pref. *sam* + *bharati*, brings, bears]
- 4.1.16 Croatian *u*, on, with, in; rel. to Cz. *vi* (*vy*) : Skt. *vi* (*vy*), indicates intensity as well as away, away from, without, “In some cases it does not seem to modify the meaning”; see Monier Williams:-
- \* Cro. *udati*, to marry with [pref. *u* + *dati*, to give]; cf. Cz. *vdat*, to marry [pref. *v* + *dat*, to give; also cf. Skt. *vidatta*, given out [pref. *vi* + *datta*, given]
- \* Cro. *ušivati*, to sew in [pref. *u* + *šivati*]; cf. Cz. *vyšivat*, to embroider [pref. *vy* + *šivat*]; Skt. *vishivati*, sews on [pref. *vi* + *shivati* < *sivyati*]
- 4.1.17 Croatian *za* (*z*), over, beyond:-
- \* Cro. *zapadati*, to fall behind or back [pref. *za* + *padati*, to fall]
- \* Cro. *zamorje*, country beyond the sea [pref. *za* + *more*,

sea]

4.1.18 The following examples deal with some compound prefixes:-

- \* Cro. neprodan, unsold [prefs *ne-pro* + *dan*, given]; cf. Skt. *naprajāta*, not yielding [prefs *na-pra* + *jāta*, winning]
- \* Cro. prisustvovati, to stand by, attend [prefs *pri-su* + *stvovati*, fr. *stavati*, same as *stati*, to stand]; Skt. *parisamsthā*, standing together on all sides [prefs *pari-sam* +  $\sqrt{sthā}$ , to stand]

4.2 Suffixes

4.2.1 Croatian *a* (a long vowel) is indicative of feminine gender; rel. to the Sanskrit *ā* (a long vowel) used similarly:-

- \* Cro. *sraka*, a magpie : Skt. *sārikā*, a songbird
- \* Cro. *nana*, mother : Skt. *nanā*, mother

4.2.2 Croatian *č* (c,k), a diminutive-forming suffix; rel. to Sanskrit *k*, used similarly:-

- \* Cro. *crvak*, little worm [*crv*, a worm] : Skt. *kṛmika*, little worm [*kṛmi*, a worm, insect]
- \* Cro. *mišic*, little mouse [*miš*, a mouse] : Skt. *mūshika*, little mouse [*mūsha*, a mouse]

N.B. In some cases the above suffixes are repletive:-

- \* Cro. *ovca*, a sheep : Skt. *avi*, a sheep; same as *avika*
- \* Cro. *goveče*, a cow : Skt. *gavi*, a cow

4.2.3 Croatian *č* (c, k) is an agential suffix; rel. to Sanskrit *k*, in the same capacity:-

- \* Cro. *šivač*, one who sews [ $\sqrt{šiv}$ , to sew] : Skt. *sīvaka*, one who sews [ $\sqrt{siv}$ , to sew]
- \* Cro. *plovac*, a swimmer, navigator [ $\sqrt{plov}$ , to sail] : Skt. *plavaka*, a leaper, frog [ $\sqrt{plav}$ , to float, wave]

4.2.4 Croatian *m* is indicative of adverbial formations; rel. to Sanskrit *m*, used similarly:-

- \* Cro. *prvom*, firstly [*prvo*, first]; Skt. *pūrvam*, formerly [*pūrva*, first, former]
- \* Cro. *zorom*, at dawn [*zora*, dawn]

4.2.5 Croatian *n* forms adjectives:-

- \* Cro. *lagan*, light, easy, agile [*lag*]; rel. to Skt. *laghu*, light



- \* Cro. **zlatan**, golden [*zlato*, gold]  
N.B. In certain cases the Sanskrit **n** also forms adjectives:-
- \* Skt. **kshīrin**, yielding milk, milky [*kshīra*, milk]
- 4.2.6 Croatian **n** frequently forms past participles. In certain cases the Sanskrit **n** is used similarly:-
- \* Cro. **viden**, seen [*√vid*, to see]
- \* Cro. **dern**, as in **podern**, torn [*√der*, to tear] : Skt. **dīrṇa**, torn [*√dri*, to tear]; also cf. Eng. **torn** [pp. of *tear*]
- 4.2.7 Croatian **t** in certain cases forms past participles. As against this the Sanskrit **t** is frequently used in the formation of past participles:-
- \* Cro. **pit**, as in **napit**, drunk [*√pi*, to drink] : Skt. **pīta**, drunk [*√pī*, to drink]
- \* Cro. **strt**, as in **zastrt**, covered [*√ster*, to spread, cover] : Skt. **str̥ta**, thrown down, spread [*√str̥*, to spread, cover]
- 4.2.8 Croatian **r** is an agential suffix:-
- \* Cro. **pisar**, writer [*√pis*, to write]
- \* Cro. **vodar**, water-carrier [*voda*, water]  
N.B. Poss. Skt. **ṛ**, forming agential nouns, also belongs here, e.g. **māṛ**, one who measures [*mā*, to measure]
- 4.2.9 Croatian **ski** (**s-ki**) forms adjectives of appurtenance; rel. to the Sanskrit **ka**, used similarly:-
- \* Cro. **bratski**, brotherly [*brat*, brother] : Skt. **bhrāṛka**, brotherly [*bhrāṛ*, brother]
- \* Cro. **zemljski**, earthly [*zemlja*, earth]
- 4.2.10 Croatian **ta** (**st**) forms abstract nouns; rel. to Sanskrit **tā**, or **ta**, used in the same way:-
- \* Cro. **svojita**, relationship [*svoj*, own]; rel. to Skt. **svata**, relationship [*sva*, own, self]
- \* Cro. **dobrota**, goodness, kindness [*dobar*, good, proper]; cf. Skt. **bhadratā**, goodness, honesty [*bhadra*, good, kind]
- 4.2.11 Croatian **stvo** (**s-tvo**) denotes abstract nouns; rel. to Sanskrit **tva**, used similarly:-
- \* Cro. **bratstvo**, brotherhood [*brat*, brother] : Skt. **bhrāṛtva**, brotherhood [*bhrāṛ*, brother]
- \* Cro. **božanstvo**, divinity, deity [*božan*, godly]; cf. Skt.

**devatva**, divinity [*deva*, a divine being, god]

4.2.12 Croatian **ti** is indicative of infinitive formation; rel. to the Sanskrit **ti** or **te**, forming the present tense stem which is considered as an infinitive (see No. 5. Infinitive formations)

4.2.13 Croatian **van**, signifies “like” and is rel. to the Sanskrit **van**, giving the sense of “having, possessing”:-

\* Cro. **bogovan**, god-like, godly [*Bog*, God] : Skt. **bhagavan**, holy, divine, fortunate; lit- having good fortune [*bhaga*, happiness, good fortune]

\* Cro. **vilovan**, fairy-like, wonderful [*vila*, a fairy]

### 5. INFINITIVE FORMATIONS

5.1 The Croatian infinitive is usually indicative of the ending **ti**, attached to the radical by means of a connecting vowel. This arrangement conforms to the formation of the present tense stem of the Sanskrit language which likewise consists of an ending **ti** or **te** attached to the radical by means of a link vowel. It is the usual practice in Sanskrit to treat this formation as an infinitive:-

\* Cro. **topiti**, to melt, cast [based on radical *top*] : Skt. **tapati**, heats [based on radical *tap*]

N.B. In certain cases the Croatian infinitives of the regular type as above, occur as below:-

\* Cro. **pasti**, to fall; same as **padati**

\* Cro. **jesti**, to eat; same as **jedati**, as in **izjedati**

5.2 The Croatian infinitives tend to phonetic increments or changes to cope with the semantic exigencies. Some of these developments also take place in the Sanskrit language as may be noted below:-

5.2.1 Increment of n:-

\* Cro. **mijenjati**, to change, exchange [ $\sqrt{mijen}$  < orig. <  $\sqrt{mi}$ ]; Skt. **mināti**, changes, alters; [ $\sqrt{min}$  <  $\sqrt{mi}$ ]; akin to **mīyate**, diminishes

\* Cro. **linjati**, to disappear [ $\sqrt{lin}$ ]; akin to **liti**, to pour [ $\sqrt{li}$ ] : Skt. **linati**, dissolves [ $\sqrt{lin}$ ]; akin to **liyati**, dissolves [ $\sqrt{li}$ ]

5.2.2 Increment of v:-



- \* Cro. **davati**, gives [ $\sqrt{dav}$ ]; same as **dati** [**da**, to give]
- 5.2.3 Increment of r:-
- \* Cro. **darovati**, to grant, render [ $\sqrt{dar}$ ]; akin to **dati**, to give [ $\sqrt{da}$ ]
- 5.2.4 Increment of l:-
- \* Cro. **topliti**, to heat [ $\sqrt{topl}$ ]; akin to **topiti**, to melt [ $\sqrt{top}$ ]
- 5.2.5 Increment of t:-
- \* Cro. **mlatiti**, to beat, thrash [ $\sqrt{mlat}$ ]; akin to **mljeti**, to grind [ $\sqrt{mlj}$ ]
- 5.2.6 Increment of k:-
- \* Cro. **prskati**, to sprinkle [ $\sqrt{prsk}$ ]; akin to **pršiti**, to drizzle [ $\sqrt{prš}$ , for  $\sqrt{prs}$ ]
- 5.2.7 In certain cases relating to Croatian the vowel connecting the radical with the infinitive ending undergoes a phonetic change, as demanded by semantic considerations:-
- \* Cro. **ploviti**, to sail, navigate [ $\sqrt{plov}$ ]; akin to **plavati**, to swim, float [ $\sqrt{plav}$ ]; also cf. **plivati**, to swim, float [ $\sqrt{pliv}$ ]
- 5.2.8 In the case of Sanskrit language certain infinitive formations are based on the reduplication of the initial sound:-
- \* Skt. **dadāti**, gives [**dāti**] : Cro. **dati**, to give
- \* Skt. **jigharati**, to burn [**gharati**]; cf. Cro. **gorjeti**, to burn
- 5.3 Croatian has the unique tendency to form infinitives and in this respect it surpasses the Sanskrit language:-
- \* Cro. **mediti**, to sweeten [**medu**, honey : Skt. **madhu**, honey]
- \* Cro. **daniti**, to down [**dan**, day : Skt. **dina**, day]
- \* Cro. **krpati**, to patch [**krpa**, a rag : Skt. **karpāṭa**, a patched garment]